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64th YEAR NUMBER 19,804. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1914.—TWELVE PAGES TO-DAY'S WEATHER—SHOWERS PRICE, 2 CENTS

FRENCH ARMY REPORTED SWEEPED BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES, OVERWHELMED BY GERMAN TROOPS IN VALLEY OF THE RHINE

CITY IS COVERED BY VAST NETWORK OF GERMAN SPIES

Six Hundred Have Been Arrested in Brussels and 100 Face Firing Squad.

LIEGE STILL REPORTS ALL ITS FORTS INTACT

Enemy Occupies City, but Strategic Situation Is Said to Be Unchanged.

INVADERS ARE ORDERLY

Kaiser's Soldiers and Defenders Are Freely Mingling Together in Streets.

BRUSSELS (via Paris), August 10.—Brussels has been covered by a network of German spies. Six hundred already have been arrested, and 100 were shot to-day.

Some of the Germans captured were uniforms of gendarmes, civil guards, soldiers and officers of the Belgian army. Many were armed with bombs and revolvers and rode in automobiles bearing false numbers. They also had in their possession telegrams and letters with the counterfeit signature of the Belgian Minister of War.

Just before and after the fighting began, private signs were discovered on bridges, military works and aqueducts, indicating that those structures should be blown up.

Severe precautions have now been taken by the military authorities. No one is admitted at the railway stations without a military permit. Automobiles are halted at every mile.

The War Minister has issued a proclamation that every German and Austrian who does not declare himself within twenty-four hours will be considered a spy.

Since the invaders have been placed under martial law, two days ago, more than 2,000 have been arrested as spies.

Forty thousand volunteers have been enrolled and have been divided into twenty regiments of 2,000 each.

The train service between Brussels and Paris was resumed this morning.

ALL PORTS AT LIEGE REPORTED INTACT

Liege reports all the forts intact, with the soldiers manning them in fine health and spirits and the army well supplied with provisions and ammunition. The population maintains its calm, and the official view is that the situation is quite satisfactory. All the approaches to Brussels have been fortified to prevent a surprise attack.

Officers of the Belgian general staff assert that the occupation of Liege by the Germans has had no influence on the strategic situation. It is declared that so long as the German army in the town remains intact, their guns command three of the principal roads by which the Germans can advance. This, it is pointed out, makes it impossible for the Germans under the present circumstances to receive supplies or ammunition.

Every line of railroad between Liege and the German frontier has been destroyed, and every bridge, culvert and tunnel blown up. The general staff insists the Germans are short of supplies, little having been brought about because of the expectation that Liege would be captured in a few hours. The occupation of Liege was accomplished on Friday night. It was accompanied by no fighting, General von Emmich having warned his forces against excesses. The German troops, headed by cavalry, approached the city along the main eastern roads through charred forests, passing between Forts Fleron and Evigne. Small groups of Uhlans had preceded the army into the town on Thursday night.

General von Emmich, commander of the Tenth Army Corps, and his staff led the main army into the city. Belgian officers and men, gunners assembled and silent, watched the procession. At the citadel, which is also the barracks, the Governor and the burgomaster of Liege were informed that unless the city surrendered, the Germans would raise it completely. On orders from his government, the Governor then left the town. Later, seventeen notables of Liege, headed by the bishop, the mayor and other officials, with some citizens, were placed under arrest as hostages against a renewal of the firing upon the Germans from the forts.

LIFE IN CITY PRESENTS PECULIAR PICTURE

The German troops have been billeted in the schools and public buildings, but not in private houses. Under orders from General von Emmich, they are paying for all purchases made at the shops which remain open. In consequence of the orderly behavior of the invaders, the people of Liege who remained in the streets, and who have since come out. Life in Liege to-day presents a strange picture. Soldiers of the opposing armies mingle freely in the streets, and the Germans are awaiting identification. In the streets, the Germans are awaiting identification. In the streets, the Germans are awaiting identification.

Wonder is expressed at the work of the German scouts and spies during the campaign. One of the former, now a prisoner of war, had hidden over forty miles into French territory. The methods of the scouts are to ride in small parties toward a rendezvous, where they are joined by others, with the object of seizing a point where the Meuse may be crossed.

A big party of Uhlans is said to be surrounded in the woods north of Di-

PRESIDENT IS MAKING HIS SADDEST JOURNEY

Bearing Body of Beloved Wife to Quiet, Wooded Cemetery in Georgia Town.

NATION SORROWING WITH HIM

After Simple Ceremonies Held in White House, Special Train With Wilson and Few Members of Family Leaves for Rome.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, to-night is making the saddest journey of his life. In a special train, bearing the body of Mrs. Wilson to its final resting place beside the graves of her father and mother, he is on the way to Rome, Ga., with his daughters and a few members of his own and his wife's families.

The last simple ceremony of the funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon in the quiet, wooded cemetery of the Georgia town. Then the President will turn again to the burdens of his office and the loneliness of the White House.

THOUSANDS GATHER BEFORE CLOSED GATES

While flags drooped at half-mast throughout the capital to-day and thousands gathered in the wide avenue before the closed gates of the White House grounds, the first service was held over Mrs. Wilson's body in the East Room. The flags, the crowds, the closing of the government departments in the afternoon, and the masses of flowers, which overflowed the East Room, were the nation's only way of expressing its sympathy.

In accordance with Mrs. Wilson's wish, the service was of the simplest. There was no music, only the reading of a few verses from the Bible, a prayer by the Rev. Sylvester Beach, of the church which the Wilson family attended during their years in Princeton, N. J., and a benediction by the Rev. J. H. Taylor, at whose church the President has worshipped since he came to Washington.

Lots of flowers were present. Besides the family, there were a few intimate friends, the members of the Cabinet and their wives, the committees from the Senate and the House, headed by the Vice-President, and the Speaker, and the employees of the White House.

The casket was borne from the White House by six members of the city police force, who have guarded the home of the President for some time. There were no honorary pallbearers.

Few saw the funeral party pass on its way to the Union Station, where the train waited. The drive was made over less frequented streets, and only three closed automobiles, bearing the President and a dozen men, relatives or close friends of the family, followed the hearse.

BRAVE DRENCHING RAIN IN SILENT SYMPATHY

As the party drew up before the state entrance to the station, a violent thunder shower began. Within the station a crowd had gathered that taxed the great structure to its limits. Inside, thousands more braved the drenching rain to pay a silent sympathy. Passing through a lane walled by humanity, the casket was carried to the waiting train. It rested in the casket, the last gift of the President and his daughters.

Close behind, walked the President with a Secret Service agent beside him. Then followed his companions, walking in the casket was carried into the car, and stood in silence afterward, until the President's three daughters and his sons-in-law joined him.

The members of the family then entered the private car in which the casket had been placed. To-night, as the train sped southward, they shared the only small part of the service, the role in special cars, and a baggage car carried part of the floral pieces.

Among the flowers at the White House were many elaborate designs. The Rev. Dr. Sylvester Beach, of Princeton, N. J., began prayers. There was no music. Dr. Beach said the following prayer:

"This day, O Lord, we bless Thee for all those who have died in the Lord, and who now rest from their labor, having received the end of their faith, even the salvation of their souls."

Especially we call to remembrance Thy loving kindness and tender mercies to this Thy servant. For all Thy goodness which withheld not her portion in the joys of this earthly life, and for Thy guiding hand along the way of her life, we thank Thee, O Lord, with thanksgiving and praise. Especially we bless Thee for Thy grace that kindled in her heart the love of Thy dear name, that enabled her to fight the good fight, and to obtain the victory. We magnify Thy name for this gift of this precious life, for Thy image graciously reflected in her spirit and character, for her love so tender, her loyalty so unflinching, her devotion to duty, her Christian unselfishness, service for others, her charity, and we bless Thee that her going from us is but transition to higher and holier ministries."

Chairs were placed before the casket for the President and the family. Behind them sat the Senators; in the third row the Representatives; and behind them the White House employees.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

"Smoke 'WHIP' tobacco, the latest and greatest success of the Pattersons. In convenient 5-cent tin."

(Continued on Fifth Page.)



American women waiting anxiously for the last train to carry them to safety. Almost before they had escaped shells from the Austrians via Servia, on the "Orient Express," while waiting for train connections at Belgrade, the capital, just after war had begun. The stations were crowded, and every train leaving for the south was packed. Notice the Serbian soldiers in the background.

INCOME TAX RETURNS MADE BY RICHMONDERS

One in Every Ninety-Three Persons Has Income Exceeding \$2,000.

T. C. WILLIAMS, JR., LEADS LIST

Returns Are Made by 1,376 Citizens. Gross Amount of All Taxable Income Being \$7,452,930.—Grand Jury Will Review Assessments.

One in every ninety-three persons residing within the present corporate limits of the city of Richmond is blessed with an annual income exceeding \$2,000, according to figures compiled from the reports of H. E. Tresnon, Commissioner of Revenue, which have just been filed with C. Lee Moore, State Auditor of Public Accounts. While there are 1,376 of these fortunate individuals on the voluminous lists, Auditor Moore is confident, basing his assumption on past experience, that the confagration whose prompt work prevented the fire spreading to the yards, the dry kilns, or W. S. Forbes & Co's plant, which were in the immediate vicinity.

The confagration was discovered by Charles Hughes, watchman at the Forbes establishment. He was standing on the walk before the packing company's building when he noticed the clouds of smoke pouring from the windows of the building across the way. He immediately rang in the alarm, to which engine companies Nos. 2, 4, 5, and Truck Company No. 1 responded.

HEADS LIST OF INCOMES

T. C. Williams, Jr., enjoys the largest income in the city, paying taxes on \$2,715. Miss Grace Arcene is the wealthiest woman in Richmond, having as her yearly income \$40,755. A number of persons certify to incomes exceeding \$40,000.

Tax returns from the various cities and counties, as they come into the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, are being closely studied by members of the State Tax Commission, and a session here. The demand for tax reform in Virginia came not from a necessity for more revenue, for the State with proper economy can live on its present income, but from the belief which gradually became a certainty that the burden of taxation was resting most unequally; that some were making much larger returns in proportion to their actual means than others, and that some communities were bearing more than their just proportion of the burden of supporting the Commonwealth. A recent working plan of reviewing the individual returns and reports of local commissioners of the revenue is the hope of the Tax Commission. The constant threat of grand jury investigations has not served to prevent tax dodging, but has worked to the annoyance of many citizens, who have made returns in good faith.

The first \$2,000 income of the individual is exempt from taxation by the State. On all above that figure, however, a tax of 1 per cent is levied. Losses suffered under certain circumstances during the year are deducted from the income statement, the amounts given below being the net income subject to taxation, less the first \$2,000 on which exemption is claimed.

Many wealthy Richmond people maintain their legal residence in the surrounding counties, or in some instances, where their country homes are located, and make their tax returns in those jurisdictions. The returns this year have a peculiar significance, as this is the first year of operation of the Federal income tax law.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

FIRE WRECKS PLANT OF FORD-WHITEHURST CO.

Loss in Midnight Blaze Placed at \$25,000; Covered by Insurance.

FIRE IS MOST SPECTACULAR

In Neighborhood of Former Famous Conflagrations, Bright Glare Collected Large Crowd of Anxious People.

Fire of unknown origin last night partially destroyed the main manufacturing building of the Ford-Whitehurst Manufacturing Company, Inc., Tenth and Byrd Streets, doing damage estimated at about \$25,000. Luther P. Ford, manager of the company, told The Times-Dispatch last night that any loss was fully covered by insurance.

Two alarms were sent in, the first just fifteen minutes after midnight, and brought a quick response from the Fire Department, whose prompt work prevented the fire spreading to the yards, the dry kilns, or W. S. Forbes & Co's plant, which were in the immediate vicinity.

The confagration was discovered by Charles Hughes, watchman at the Forbes establishment. He was standing on the walk before the packing company's building when he noticed the clouds of smoke pouring from the windows of the building across the way. He immediately rang in the alarm, to which engine companies Nos. 2, 4, 5, and Truck Company No. 1 responded.

Captain Russ, of No. 4 Company, was the first to arrive on the scene, and he at once sounded the second alarm, which brought out Companies 2, 3, 5 and 6. Chief Joyce found the apparatus Chief Joyce found it possible to prevent the spread of the blaze, and soon had the fire under control. There were no injuries reported.

STREET END OF BUILDING

According to Charles Hughes, the fire must have started somewhere in the Tenth Street end of the building, for it was from these windows that the first saw the smoke. It is said that there are no electric wires here except those used to run one fan. As the steam engine, which supplies power for the machinery, is situated at the other end of the building, and as there is no waterman for the plant, it is supposed by the firemen that the fire was started from some defect in the electric fan wire.

The walls were but slightly damaged, and the greater part of the damage done the machinery on the two floors of the building. Nine was caused by water. None of the walls fell and the floors supporting the tons of steel wood-working machinery also remained intact. In spite of the late hour of the night, a large crowd of people gathered within the police lines to watch the fire-fighters at work and a steady drizzle, during the hour and a half, which it required to extinguish the blaze, failed to dampen their enthusiasm. Most of them remained until the last whistle of "all out" had sounded.

In commenting on the fire to The Times-Dispatch last night, Mr. Ford said that the machinery in the building was valued at \$10,000. He said there was probably \$4,000 worth of lumber on the two floors in process of manufacture, and that all of this property was fully covered by insurance.

The building itself was sold by W. J. Whitehurst some time ago, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company being the purchaser. It is valued at \$6,500.

Luther P. Guthrie, secretary of the firm, said that the lower floor of the building was used for the heavier machinery such as motors, floor machines and planers while the lighter pieces of machinery were located on the second floor.

GERMANS ARE ENGAGING RELATIONS ARE BROKEN

Reports From Front Indicate That They Have Abandoned Efforts to Reduce Liege Ports.

WILL SWEEP SOUTHWARD

Emperor William at Aix-la-Chapelle, Where He Will Take Personal Command of Campaign—Offensive Movement Rapidly Developing.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] BRUSSELS, August 10.—Reports from the front indicate that the Germans have abandoned the effort to reduce the Liege forts, and are now engaged in a swift turning movement, under which they will pass round the Liege forts by the north and west, and then sweep southward to meet the allies.

Emperor William is reported at Aix-la-Chapelle, where he will assume personal command of the German troops for the movement.

Scattered reports from many directions to-day bear out this assumption of the plans for the German advance. It was officially reported that the Germans had ceased their advance by the Valley of the Ourthe River. French patrols recently located large numbers of Germans along the Ourthe. The Ourthe is a branch of the Meuse River, which forms 100 miles south of Liege, and empties into the Meuse some miles south of Liege. The Germans are gradually falling back from the Ourthe Valley.

At the same time, reports were received in Brussels to-day that a large number of German squadrons, which had yielded ground to the French, are now in the vicinity of Longres. It was added that the German offensive movement to the north of Liege is developing.

Longres is a Belgian town about twenty miles north of Liege, and it is apparently towards this point that the Germans, withdrawing gradually from the region of Liege, are now converging.

Germany, meanwhile, is mobilizing another million of men, who include those of the landsturm, for the invasion of France.

Belgium is hurrying her German soldiers south to Namur and Charleville.

A report issued by the Belgian to-day, says a considerable force of French troops has got into contact with the German advance, and that the entire territory to the south of the Meuse has been cleared of German soldiers.

The French and Belgian armies will take the offensive simultaneously in conformity with a concerted plan of campaign.

A telegram from Charleroi, Belgium, dispatched on Sunday night, says: "The French succeeded in reaching the town of Liege, and, working behind the Germans, cut off their retreat. The Germans are said to have lost 8,000 killed and wounded, while 1,700 of them were captured. I give the figures under reserve."

ANTIS ARE DEFEATED

Administration Forces Win First Victory in Typographical Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 10.—The opening of the annual convention of the International Typographical Union here to-day was attended by nearly 300 delegates.

By a vote of 265 to 71, the anti-administration forces were defeated on their proposition that the delegates, rather than International President James M. Duncan, should appoint the members of the committee on appeals.

MOONLIGHT ON CHESAPEAKE BAY. York River Line to Baltimore. Superior view. Invigorating sail breeze. One trip round trip. \$2.00 one way, \$4.00 and \$5.00 round trip.

RELATIONS ARE BROKEN BY FRANCE AND AUSTRIA

It Is Officially Announced in Paris That Condition of War Exists.

BAD FAITH IS CHARGED

Austrians Had Given Assurances They Were Taking No Part in Franco-German War, Then Proceeded to Mass Troops on Frontier.

PARIS, August 10 (via London).—It was officially announced to-day that France had broken off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary. The French ambassador at Vienna has left the Austrian capital and the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Paris has asked for his passports.

In announcing the breaking off of relations with Austria, the French Foreign Office made the following statement:

"Contrary to assurances given by Austria to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that no Austrian troops were taking part in the Franco-German war, the French government has ascertained beyond any possible doubt that certain Austrian troops are present in Germany, outside the Austrian frontier. These troops, which have set free certain German troops destined to be employed in fighting the French, ought undoubtedly, de facto and de jure, to be considered as acting against France. In these circumstances, the French ambassador was ordered to leave Vienna."

"The Austrian ambassador at Paris, on being informed of France's decision, asked for his passports."

The Austrian ambassador, Count Sezeben von Temein, left Paris to-night.

SENATE WILL BE BUSY

Peace Treaties and Bill Admitting Foreign Ships Up for Discussion.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Peace treaties and the bill to admit foreign-built ships to American register will be before the Senate when it resumes to-morrow, after adjournment since Saturday.

An attempt will be made to get a vote on the shipping bill amounting to the Panama Canal act as soon as the Senate convenes so it may go to conference and be ready for President Wilson's signature when he returns from Georgia.

As soon as the shipping bill is passed Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, plans to move the executive session for discussion of the twenty new peace treaties with foreign nations which President Wilson has requested ratified before adjournment.

PEACE PLAN DRAFTED

Commission Carrying Wilson's Ideas to Dominican Republic.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—A plan drafted by President Wilson for the resolution of orderly government in the Dominican Republic, is carried by a Dominican commission which left Havana, Cuba, to-day for Santo Domingo City. Until the commission has made its representations to the warring factions, details of the plan will not be made public. The peace commissioners are Minister James Sullivan, former Governor John Franklin Fort of New Jersey, and Charles C. Smith, a Boston lawyer.

Heat Causes Three Deaths. NEW YORK, August 10.—Heat to-day caused the death of three persons in New York. Nearly a dozen others were overcome. The temperature did not exceed 85 degrees, but the humidity was high.

ALLIES SUFFER SERIOUS CHECK IN THEIR PLANS

With Receipt of News, Paris War Office Forbids Publication of Casualties.

NORTH SEA CLOSED AGAIN, AND BATTLE IS EXPECTED

Diplomatic Relations Are Formally Severed by France and Austria-Hungary.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM LIEGE

Belgians Still Holding Forts, While Germans Are Occupying City.

Diplomatic relations between France and Austria have been broken, and the ambassadors have left the capitals. A French foreign official statement says the initiative was taken by France because Austrian troops were aiding the Germans.

The Germans are reported to have checked the French advance in the Valley of the Rhine.

The French are advancing in Alsace, but against what opposition is not known.

The Germans occupy the city of Liege, while the Belgian troops hold the forts. The Belgian official view is that the situation is quite satisfactory.

Strong forces guard all the approaches to Brussels.

The Austrians before Servia are bombarding Belgrade, while part of the Serbian army in taking the offensive in Bosnia.

The North Sea again is closed to the fishing fleets, which is regarded as significant in view of the fact that there are large British and German fleets in that water.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe, which arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, reported an engagement Friday night with the British fleet, with four French and British cruisers.

The French government forbids the publication of the French casualties list so that Germans may not know the movements of the French troops.

All Germans and Austrians in Belgium must declare themselves within twenty-four hours, or they will be arrested as spies.

NO GREAT BATTLES FOUGHT EITHER ON LAND OR ON SEA

LONDON, August 11, 1:20 A. M.—No great battles have yet been fought on land or sea in the war of seven nations, unless the German assaults upon the fortresses at Liege eventually assume the proportions of battle in history. Both sides eventually claim victory there, with the Belgians still holding the forts and the Germans occupying the city.

The situation is unique. There is no confirmation of the Daily Mail's report that the French have engaged the Germans and cut off their retreat, inflicting a loss of 8,000 men. The Belgians claim that they have taken 8,000 prisoners and killed the French troops. Men regard all the estimates of the bellicious as great exaggerations.

Apart from Liege, the fighting of the first week, when it seemed to the proper perspective eventually, doubtless will be considered insignificant.

One of the most important developments in the eyes of experts is the general feeling that the German infantry formation is obsolete and inefficient against the weapons of to-day, and means an enormous slaughter if retained.

France and Austria finally are officially at war, the ambassadors having left the respective capitals. The French government broke off diplomatic relations with Austria on the grounds that Austrian troops were reinforcing the Germans.

Austria appears to have abandoned the advance on Servia for a time, and apparently is concentrating its efforts on the supposed strategy of attempting to crush France before Russia can mobilize.

Financial conditions in England are returning to normal. Although there is a great disorder in many trades, prices of foodstuffs have risen only slightly.

FRENCH ARMY BELIEVED TO HAVE MET SERIOUS CHECK

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, August 10.—Coincidence with the receipt here of the report that a great battle was on in the valley of the Rhine near Neu-Breisach between the French and the Austrian-German forces, and that the French had been swept back with heavy losses, came a dispatch from Paris, declaring that the French War Office had forbidden the publication of casualties.

The French engaged form the army which is invading Germany from Belgium, and which already have swept the Germans before them in victories at Alt-kirch and Muelhausen.

Before the ban was put on the list of French casualties—done, according to the War Office statement, to prevent the German general staff from obtaining the slightest inkling of the activities of the French troops—the French War Department had made the admission of serious losses when the French troops occupied the Vosges Pass at Sainte Marie Aux Mines, near Colmar.

To-day the French were reported in force before the Hardt Forest, before Neu-Breisach, through which the German army, after the fight at Muelhausen, had taken flight. Here the Germans were reported to have been reinforced by 40,000 Austrians, and were prepared to make a stand. It is believed that the French advance, which so far had been unimpeded, has suffered a serious check here.

Meanwhile, the Germans have been blocked in their turning movement through Belgium, but the French are blocked in their attempt to turn the other flank of the German defenses. The German army of the Moselle,